



# The Planetary Data System The Challenge Ahead

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http://pds.jpl.nasa.gov

## **The Planetary Data System**

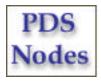
The PDS manages, preserves, and disseminates the large volume of unique and valuable data returned by Solar System Exploration missions

#### **Key PDS Products:**

- High quality, peer-reviewed data archives
- Value-added data products
- Educational data products
- Science expertise for researchers
- Data distribution to planetary scientists
- Interface to active missions and mission planning



http://pds.jpl.nasa.gov





New Mexico State Univ.



Wash Univ. St. Louis



JPL/USGS Flagstaff



JPL



**UCLA** 



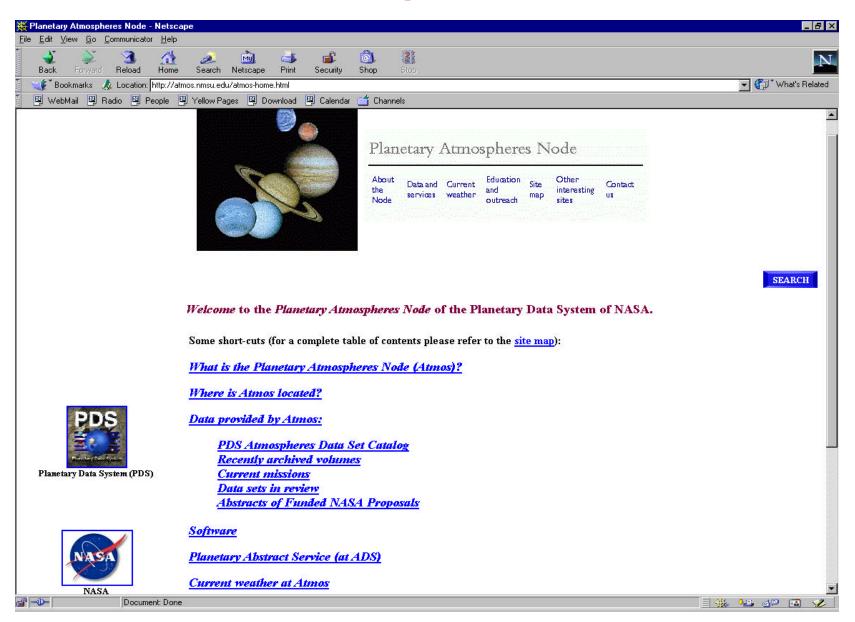
NASA Ames



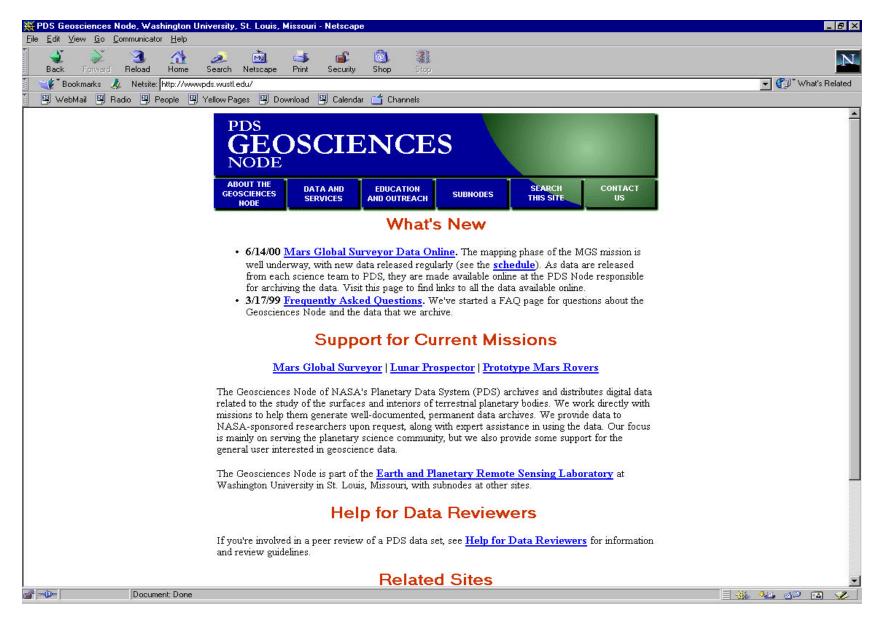
U. Maryland

Node structure provides focus on key disciplines

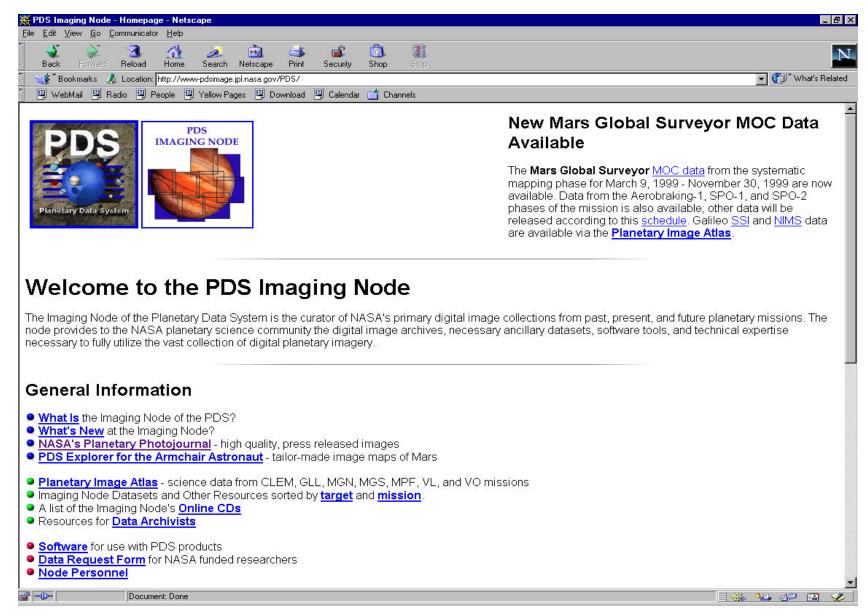
## **PDS Atmospheres Node**



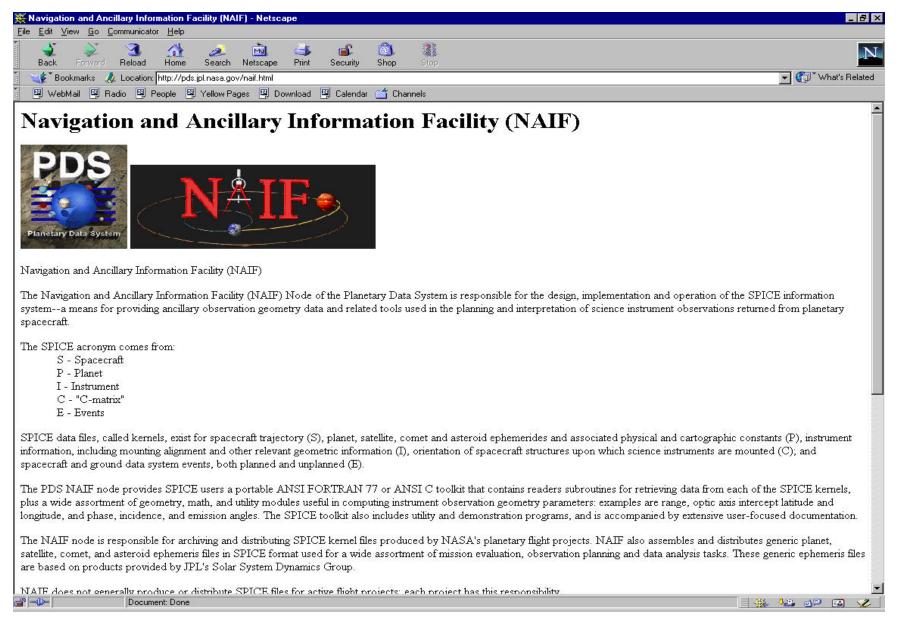
#### **PDS Geosciences Node**



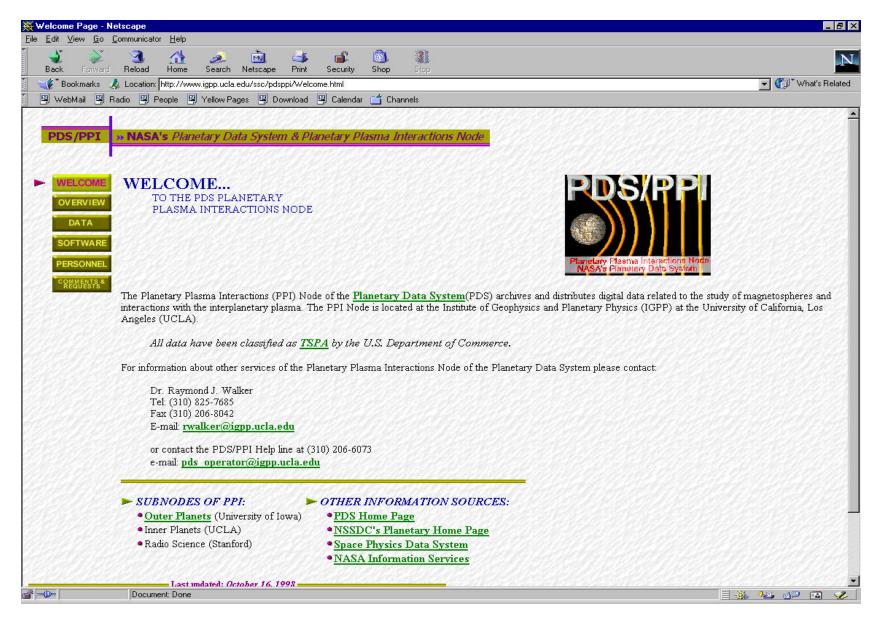
## **PDS Imaging Node**



#### **PDS NAIF Node**

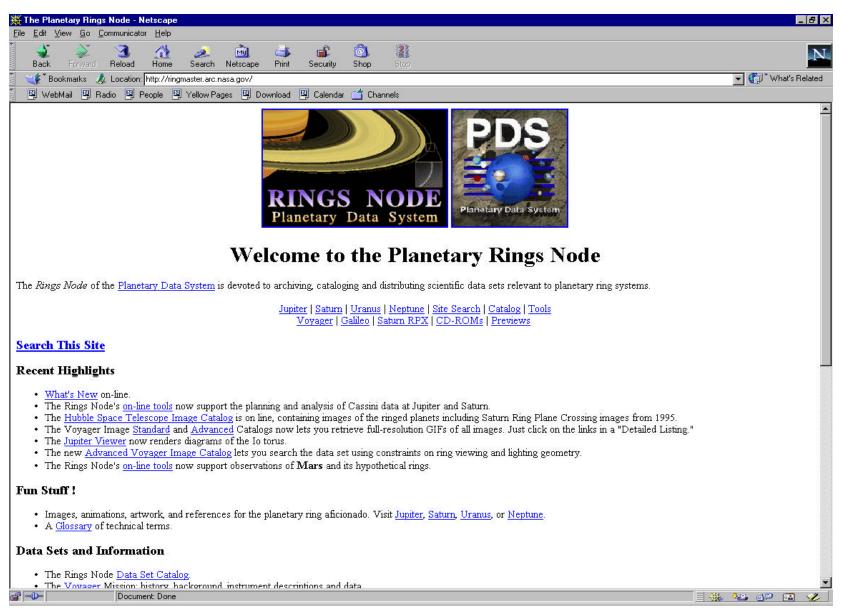


### **PDS PPI Node**

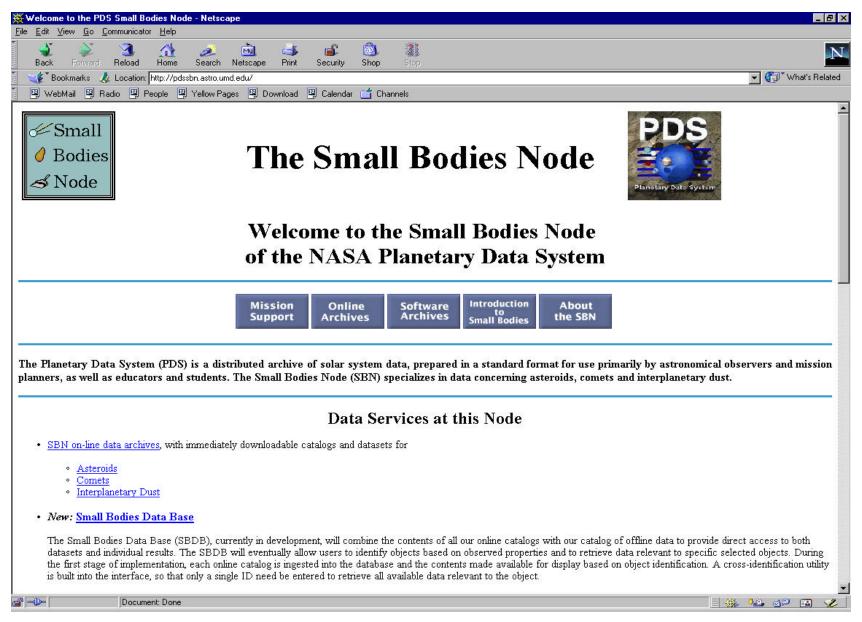


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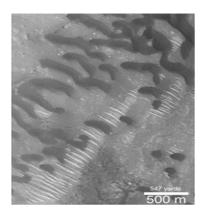
## **PDS Rings Node**



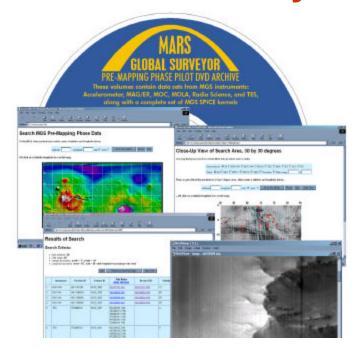
#### **PDS Small Bodies Node**

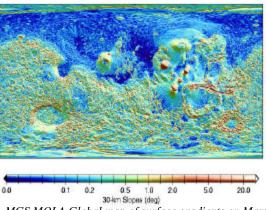


## **PDS Mars Global Surveyor Products**



Dark Dunes Over-riding Bright Dunes MGS MOC Release No. MOC2-201, 1/31/2000





MGS MOLA Global map of surface gradients on Mars Catalog #: PIA02809 10-06-2000



Sediment History Preserved in Gale Crater Central Mound Catalog #: PIA02846 12-04-2000



Martian North Polar Cap on September 12, 1998
Catalog #: PIA01471
http://photojournal.jpl.nasa.gov/
http://www-pdsimage.jpl.nasa.gov/PDS/
http://wwwpds.wustl.edu/
http://ida.wr.usgs.gov/



MOC Narrow angle image M0202861 of Neith Regio centered at latitude 37.25, longitude 268.24..

## **Key PDS Design Features - 1**

#### Geographically distributed data archives

- Based on CODMAC recommendation for discipline data systems
- Keeps data in the hands of the scientific experts
- Promotes closer ties with mission instrument teams and science community

#### Centralized project management and system engineering

- Provides top-level uniformity across the system
- Provides control and communication
  - PDS Management Council makes all major decisions
  - Composed of system engineer, node managers, project manager (chair)

First federated NASA data system

## **Key PDS Design Features - 2**

## Standardized nomenclature and data formats for data archiving

- Common data dictionary for all planetary disciplines (inter-disciplinary)
- System-wide standards for all data (multi-mission)
- Foundation for growth and evolution

#### Peer review of all archived data

- Assures conformance to standards
- Assures scientific usability and usefulness

#### Use of CD-ROMs for data archive and distribution

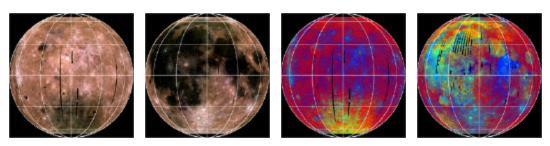
- PDS pioneered this technology for NASA
- Now need to migrate to DVD and on-line distribution

## **Current Missions Supported by PDS**

ARCHIVE PLANNING	FY99 MGS Mars Surveyo Cassini Stardust	FY00 r 98  Mars Express Mars Odyssey Mars Rovers 0		FY02	FY03 Europa Orbiter
RECEIVE	Galileo Ulysses	***************		N.4	
ARCHIVE  DELIVERIES,  CATALOG &  DISTRIBUTE	NEAR			Muse Cont	
	Mars Pathfinde		Stardus Rosetta		
	MGS	Mars 98/DS Deep Space		Mars Od	yssey 01

## **PDS Archiving Tasks**

- The main functions of the PDS are concerned with getting data in to the system and getting data out to the community
  - Getting data in involves assistance to flight project in the planning, design, creation and validation of the archival data products in order to ensure a high-quality, usable archive. It also involves developing and maintaining a consistent set of data product standards to ensure interoperability across the collection of data from all missions
  - Getting data out involves assembling and publishing the data products (physical and electronic), distributing them to the science community, and providing expertise in their use, both during the mission and especially after the end of mission

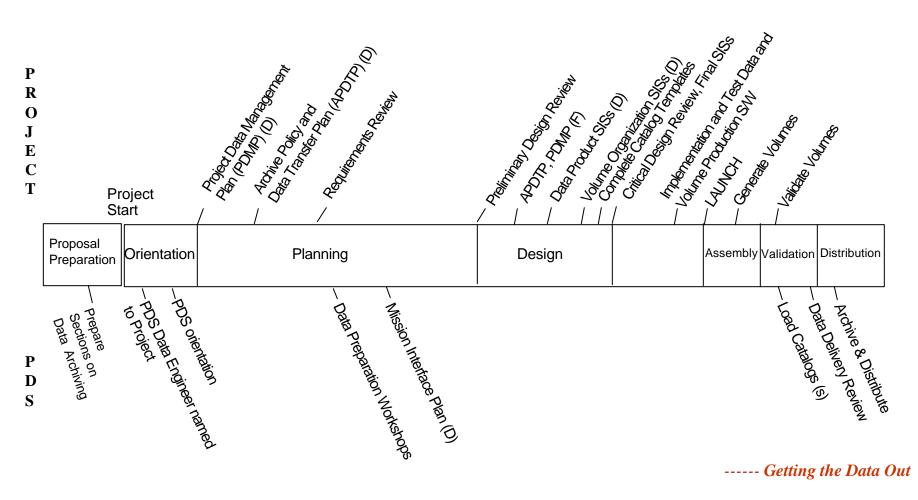


The Clementine Ultraviolet/Visible (UVVIS) Mosaic of Earth's Moon is a Digital Image Model (DIM) compiled using more than 400,000 images from multiple spectral observations of the UVVIS camera. The mosaic is mapped in the Sinusoidal Equal-Area Projection at a resolution of 100 meters per pixel.

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## The PDS Archiving Process





## **PDS Needs**

- Automated, integrated process for data production, validation, and ingest
  - Creation of PI-lead "data nodes" for production and distribution (e.g. THEMIS and GRS)
- Integrated, on-line access to all data
  - Flexible subsetting; CD or DVD "on demand"
- Distributed data management and access
  - Integrated spatial/temporal access to data distributed at geographically dispersed sites
- Transformation of PDS data into standard data analysis formats
  - PDS needs a product server to access and transform data for users' (and program) requests

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#### **PDS Goals**

- Continue to ensure the quality and longevity of all planetary data
- Continue data distribution to the science community
- Provide fast, flexible, electronic access to over 30 years of accumulated planetary science data
- Provide a usable knowledge base from which to plan and do future science exploration